COVFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

THE press and the country are alike amazed, and we might almost say stupified, in view of the recent events in East Tennessee. The Richmond Disratch says truly, that this Federal advance into East Tennessee is the most astounding conquest on record. It is the natural fortress of the Confederacy, the strongest country in America, and proportion of the coal which supplies our foundries and abandoned without a blow. No position was held, no stronghold defended. The gates to Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, were left open. Who ever heard of such a thing?

And the newspaper correspondents who praise all that a commanding General does, kept assuring us that all was right. Proper arrangements were made to meet the Yan-

The subject is too painful to dwell upon. Brace is evicritical position in the Confederacy. This tendency of the sustained, come what may, and at whatever cost, is work-

We dislike to say these things, but as independent jourpalists we feel ourselves compelled to speak out. We have supported and will continue to support the Confederate administration to the best of our ability, but this support is not either a merely personal or partizan support. It is not given to JEFFERSON DAVIS as an individual or as the head of a party. Mr. are but means towards the accomplishment of this end; and when we are conscientiously convinced that any parurse does not promote the end in view, then it is or theirs. our dary to say so. Evidently the policy pursued in regard to see has been of this character. All experience it is easier to defend than to retake, and yet no attempt at defense has been made, while it is now absolutely necessary-may, of the most vital importance that we should retake, at any cost, what was given up to the enemy without the slightest struggle or the least cost to him.

blue and clear as that of Italy could be, and the suu shines

The season that is now drawing towards a close appears to have been a remarkable one in many respects. The billinus and febrile affections, which are looked upon as belonging more properly to the Fall months, were unusually

It would seem as though they had been enjoying a slight | be read attentively : touch of the equinoctial gales at Charleston, compelling the Yankee liest to put to sea, or seek smoother waters, perhaps at Port Royal, S. C., so that all has been comparatively quiet for the last law days.

Loosing at the Coast Survey map, we find that Morris Island is separated from James Island by a narrow creek .-

Having full possession of Morris Island, the object of the enemy will probably be to silence our advanced battenes Island, effect a landing, advance upon and

The advantage that James Island possesses is its general maccessibility, by reason of the swamps which line its we suppose are, or eaght to be, fortified, and which are undoubtedly capable of defence .- Daity Journal, 18th.

ALL the theorizing of the Richmond Examiner about the cause of the misfortune to the big gun at Charleston is on a par with its assertion that Fort Pulaski was breached by has stripped from them. distant only six hundred yards, whereas any school boy who had a decept map could have told it that there was no hand within that distance of Cockspur Island,

The theory of the Examiner is, that the accident to the | majority of the votes. b ig gun was occasioned by giving it too much elevation in order to get a long range. As to the bursting effects of high elevations it cites the asstance of the enemies big Parafter the lith fire. Now, masmuch as on one night thirteen shells fell in the city and on another sevenevident that the shelling gun did not burst at the sixteenth nor twenty-sixth fire. A Parrott gun did burst on Morris' island, but not in any attempt to shell The city was not shelled from Morris' Island.

There is immense wisdom in some of the Richmond papers. They know everything and a little more.

The Richmond Disputch of yesterday has a telegram from Bristol on the Virginia and Tennessee line saying that a report had reached there that Brass had whipped Rosseranz. killing and wounding 450. That two handred yankee wag- ed against all the citizens of the districts in rebellion. ons had been captured, and that the enemy were evacua-

We attach no importance to this telegram. If Enage had whipped Rosechandthere would be more than 450 killed and wounded. We may rost assured that Rosecranz is de- law of rations or the laws of war. liberately fortifying himself with the view of occupying East Tennessee permanently, and nothing but the most opinion, in the case above mentioned. prompt, vigorous, almost desperate measures will get him tenth the cost of human life .- D. Journal, 18th.

among these things are the movements and destination of our troops? Our venerable cotsmporary of the Hillsboro' Recorder has surely had sufficient experience in life, expecially in editor at life, to know this.

Ask there two Maures, Captains in the Confiderate Nawy? We see that Capta a Mauny is reported to be in command of the Confederate steamer Georgia, and we know ties to it were States, in their sovereign capacity, or the that M. F. MAUSY, formerly of the Observatory, is in Eu. | people of the United States as individuals. Georgia indeed named Marky?

OUR nautical friend informs us that it did blow last night, although we didn't hear it. The weather has certainly changed greatly, so that the mercury in the barometer did not fall all at once for nothing. If the equinoctial storm is not coming on now, we might as well have no equinox. for the weather is uncomfortable enough for anything, and it looks as though it was getting ready to blow a miscellaneous assortment of great gans, smooth bore and rifled. Blakelys, Whitworths, Parrotts, Armstrongs, Dahlgrens, Napoleons and short thirty-twos.

REV. THOMAS J. I SMAY, formerly Editor of the Paleigh Slar, a paper published some years since at the State Capitel, died this week at his residence near Raleigh. Mr. LEMAY was a worthy man and a useful citizen.

Did Gen. Transless sell or betray his post and command at Comberland Gap, as an informant of the Lynchburg Firginian asserts that he did ! We agree with the Virginian that it is time some of the higher officers, if guilty, were brought to punishment as well as the poor privates. We fear that there is more rottenness than we had supposed. Some wholesome examples in high places as well as low ones, would not, perhaps, be altogether out of place. There have been semp very mysterious occur-

TAKEN UP .- We loave that the Yankees at Washington have again put old Mr. ARFRED STANLY in prison upon all sorts of charges, among which it is said that they include correspondence with the Confederates, etc., etc. Mr. STANLY's home is within the Federal lines, about three miles from Washington. He is an elder brother of Hon. EDWARD STANLY.

known in this city as an intelligent and enterprising mernative of Wilmington, N. C., and was actively engaged for wears in promoting trade and beneficial intercourse between Wilmington and Charleston. None knew him but to esteem him and to regard him with

full confidence .- Chas. Courser.

From the Richmond Erquirer. All or Nothing.

This is the game the Confederacy is playing. means, as Governor Letcher comprehensively expresses it "the unqualified recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy;" and the Southern Conplete triumph of our arms, and the establishment of our light to our full proportion of all territories, public

bank fisheries. Between this and nothing is no medium whatever for one of the strongest in the world. It abounds in resources. us. And Nothing means, no Southern Confederacy at therefore under no legal or constitutional obligation to re-Two-thirds of our nitro-beds lie in that region, and a large all; no Southern Confedera'e at all; no civil or polit ical right for any man in this land ; no property that to them any political rights whatever. In fact, they have workshops. And yet this compary, these resources, are will not be subject to the debt incurred for subduing us; no privilege to bear arms; no State lines, nor State rights; no States, but a grand new Territory to be governed by the Congress at Washington-a fine new country thrown open to the enterprise of the Anglo-Saxons," and with its accient inhabitants reduced to a position somewhat worse than that of the it-

Both the Yankee nation and the Confederacy are nevitably and irrevocably committed to this same principle, All or Nothing. We do not say committed by dently no match for ROSECHANZ, in whose hands he is an words and declarations alone, but the force and nature infant. But then General Bragg is in the good graces of of things. The North must conquer all, or lose all the President, and he is retained in the most responsible and | they cannot, if they would, stop short with a sort of conquest which would leave come few States or parts President to continue to sustain those whom he has once of States independent of their power; they cannot by any means admit or accept, even reconstruction. which ing us deadly harm in the Southwest. It is sacrideing our | would still leave us States and Governments. They territory, disgusting our people, and seopardizing our cannot afford to leave us States at all, either inside or outside of their Union. They can never make peace save on one or other of these two conditions-"unqualified recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy," of absolute subjugation, and destruction of every right of our States and of our people. If there were no other, and deeper, reasons for holding these to be the only two possible alternatives, the existence of the two public debts created on the side for invasion, on the other for defence, is reason enough .-Davis is the head of an organization through which we To save themselves from bankruptcy and ruin our enehone to see our independence established. Independence mies must make our property pay the whole of their is the end. Mr. Davis, or any or all other functionaries debt. Taking the lowest and most vulgar, but still very forcible view of the present struggle, it is a struggle which of the two debts we are to pay-our own

> There have been many indications lately that the enemy has settled down upon this extreme policy .-President Lincoln's county court phrase, "that he who loses the case pays the cost," is true in wars as well as in actions of trespass. Those who are worsted in war have no rights except the rights of belligerents and conquered belligerents; for them there is no law but

the law of war; and the law of war is Va Victis. Although this extreme issue is made plain to us, not so much by professions and declarations as by the very out with a strength that would be oppressive but for the | nature of things, yet the declarations of far-seeing men amongst our enemies clearly show that they so appreciate the situation. When our newspapers lately published the letter of the Yankee General Hovey, affirming that when the "rebellion" should be crushed, it would leave the South without States, and without citizens, they seemed to regard it as a piece of extravagance; but it was the soberest reason, law and logic the present month, usually an unhealthy one here, enjoys, Since then Mr. Win. Whiting, Solicitor to the Wash-Fo we learn, a remarkable exemption from sickness .- ington War Department, being invited by the Union Now, in what used to be the very middle of the sickly sea. League of Philadelphia to express his views on the son there is perhaps less sickness than at any other time | conditions of re-union, writes to them a long letter, from which we now give two or three extracts. Let them

"Each person inhabiting those sections of the country eclared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion, has the right to what belongs to a public enemy, and no more. He can have no right to take any part in our government. That right does not belong to an enemy of the country while he is waging war or after he has been subdued. A public enemy has a right to participate in or assurge the Government of the United States only when he We find, also, that Fort Johnson, on James Island, is dis- has conquered the United States. We find in this well settant about a mile and a half from Cummings' Point, and thed doctrine of belligerent law the solution of all questions in relation to State rights. After the inhabitants of a district have become public enemies, they have no rights, either State or personal, against the United States. They are belligerents only, and have left to them only bellige-

rent rights. When all the inhabitants have (by engaging in civil territorial war) become public enemies, it is the same in egal effect as though the inhabitants had been annihilated. So far as this government is concerned, civil wer oblite rates all lines of States or countries; the only lines recognized by war are the lines which separate us from a public Beware of committing yourselves to the istal doctrine of recognizing the existence, in the Union, of States which have been declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion. For, by this new device of the vey an idea of their external appearance. On the sea face this new version of the poisonous State rights docine-the secessionists will be able to get back by fraud what they failed to get by fighting. Do not permit them, without proper safeguards, to resume in your counsels in the Senate and in the House the power which their treason

"Do not allow old states, with their constitutions still unaltered, to resume State powers. Be true to the Union men of the South, not to the designing politicians of the border btates. The rebellious States contain ten times as many traitors as loyal men. The traitors will have a vast

Beware of entangling yourself with the technical doctrine of forfeitures of btates rights, as such doctrines admit, by necessary implication the operation of a code of intended to shell the City of Charleston, which, it laws and of corresponding civil rights, the existence of which you deny.

> "The colution of all our difficulty rests in the enforcement, against our public enemy, of our beligerent rights of civil war. July 12, 1861, there has existed between the United States and the Confederate States's civil territorial war.

"That since that time the United States have full belligerent rights against all persons residing in the districts declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion." "That the laws of war, 'whether that war be civil or in-

have been his previous conduct.' "That all the rights derived from the laws of war may, now, since, 1861, be lawfully and constitutionally exercis-

Such being the law of the land as declared by the Supreme Court, in order to ascertain what are the legal or constitutional rights of public enemies, we have their own debris, so that while the efficiency of Fort Sumonly to refer to the settled principles of the belligerent

Some of the laws of war are stated in the dissenting

A state of foreign war instantly annuls the most solout of that section. He could have been kept out at one- emn treation between nations. It terminates all obligations in the nature of compacts or contracts, at the option of the party obligated thereby. It destroys all WEEN will our interior cotemporaries least that there are claims of one belligerent upon the other, except those the place. some things that had better not be published, and that which may be sanctified by a treaty of peace. A civil territorial war has the same effect, excepting, only, that the sovereign may treat the rebels as subjects as well

> " Hence, civil war, in which the belligerents have become territorial etemies, instantly annuls all rights or claims of public enemies against the United States under the Constitution or laws, whether that Constitution be called a compact, a treaty or a covenant, and whether the par-

Any other result would be as incomprehensible as it would be mischievous. A public enemy cannot lawfally claim the right of entering Congress and voting down the measures taken to subdue him. "Why not? Because he is a public enemy. Bucause by becoming a public enemy he has annulled and lost his

rights in the governmer.t, and can never regain them again except by our consent. "If the inhabitants of a large part of the Union have, by becoming public energies, surrendered and annulled their former rights, the question arises, can they recover them? such rights cannot be regained by reason of their having ceased to figur The character of a public enemy having once been statored upon them by the laws of war, remains fixed until it shall have been, by our consent, removed. "To stop fighting coes not make them cease to be public

enemies, because they may have laid down their arms for want of powder, not for want of will. Peace does not restore the noble dead who have fallen a sacrifice to treason. Nor does it revive the rights once extinguished by civil, territorial war. The land of the Union belongs to the peopeople of the United States, subject to the rights of individual ownership.

" If we were in a war with England, every Englishman would become a public enemy, irrespective of his cersonal feeling towards America. However friendly he might be towards America, his ships on the sea would be hable to capture; himself would be liable to be killed in battle, or his property situated in this country would be subject to

"By a similar rule of the law of nations, whenever two nations are at war, every subject of one belligerent nation is a possible enemy of the other. "An individual may be a personal friend, and at the

same time a public enemy to the United States. The law of war defines international relations. "When the civil war in America became a territorial brick pudding." The pleasant sally turned the laugh on war, every citizen residing in the belligerent districts became a public enemy irrespective of his private sentiments, ohether loyal or disloyal, friendly or hostile, Unionist or

ecessionist, guilty or innoceat." Accordingly Mr. Whiting concludes his letter thus: "One of two things should be done in order to keep faith with the country and save us obvious peril:

" Allow the inhabitants of conquered territory to form themselves into States, only adopting constitutions such as will forever remove all cause of collision with the United States, by excluding slavery therei'rom, or continue mili-An announcement in our obituary column reports the tary government over the conquered district until there decease of Henry P. Lussell, who for five years was well shall appear therein a sufficient number of loyal inbabiknown in this city as an intelligent and enterprising mer-chant, and an upright man and good citizen. He was a teeing freedom to all, shall be in acc ordance with the true spirit of the Constitution of the Unite d States. These safeguards of freedom are requisite to render permanent the domestic tranquility of the country, which the Constitution itself was formed to secure, and which it is the legitimate object of this war to maintain."

of the laws of war and of belligerents under those laws. Any possible reunion with the Yankee nation would be the "union of the shark with its prey."

But perhaps some readers may say, what of Mr. Whiting? Who minds what he says? Then take the before our renders ; Le e it is again ;

"These rebel States have forfeited all claim with unds, navy-everything, even to the Newfoundland people, and their rights to rule them. The people the reci we no allegiance to any except the Government of the United States. Their political situation is precisely that of the people of the unorganized Territories we cognize the existence of the rebelieus States, nor extend committee political suicide

In short, the Yankee pation goes for All or Nothing part of our sovereignty and our land, and give up the rest; if we admit that they have conquered one square mile of it, they will soon have it all, and us along with

And they have not conquered one square mile of it. What? Not Missouri? Not Kentucky? Not the Panhandle of Virginia? No, not one yard of them. Nothing is either lost or won till the war is over .-And now, this moment, when the ferocious armies of our enemies are advarcing deeper and deeper into the maps all the ground they have passed over as so much tries which their armies have traversed and ravaged are Confederate grounds, and that the safety, nay, the existence of all the rest of the Confederacy, require the enemy to be driven out of it at every point. Now, above all, we should keep before our eyes and lay to heart the grandeur of our cause, the magnificence of its success, the unspeakable misery of its failure. Our enemy is playing a great game, and for a grand stake. We have the heart to play as high, and for a stake

We need to keep this lofty aim before us, even for the purpose of inspiring us to play out the game at all hazards. Men will not be fired with the sacred passion to dare, and fight, and endure, all that men may, for a mean stake, or to avoid a certain degree of loss, where something is saved-but where it is All or Nothing! Where the alternative is, to found a majestic free and famous empire, or to become a generation of vassals to the greediest and basest of all the white races of this earth

It is right, then, and inspiring, and now especially needful and expedient, that our public men and leaders of the people should not disguise and wrap up their thought in general terms, however elequent, about the necessity of our success, and the valor of our troops. and the like. What is "surcess?" What are our valiant troops fighting for ? Lolus in generalibus. When your trumpet blows an uncertain sound your valiant troops will not be so keen for the battle. When these general phrases are paraded before us, the heart sinks, because inside the fine apparatus of phrescology men suspec' a coward and traitor thought; but i makes the heart leap up when on the opening of the Legislature of Virgicia, in this dark year, the Governor of the old Commonwealth rings out that clear buglenote: No Peace, no Peace, save accompanied with Southern Confederacy! That includes All; and we must have All or Nothing.

From the Charleston Courier.

Fort Sumter. No poist connected with the defence of Charleston is of more in crest to the public, not only of our own State, but of the entire Confederacy, than Fort Scinter. Associated as it has been in the past with pleasant memories and in the present with heroic deeds, it has become as it were an heir loom for our whole people; and from the hour when At last it has been laid in ruics-its tair proper tions, its noble walls, its threatening tiers of gans all de molished by the ruthless demon of war. Yet there the stately old pile still stands, proud and defiant as in palmiest days-crushed but not conquered, wreeked but and courage of those who have been her defenders. It is not our purpose to enter into a descriptive dela

the present co-cition of the fort, since it would be manifestly imprudent to state what is not known to the enemy. but there are few facts which may be interesting and proper to mention There is nothing in the entire range of facts or fancy which the rains of Sumter can be likened, that would co scarcely a brick is to be seen. Bushel by bushel cart nothing is left but a grey, ragged mass of mortar, from only by the most enermous use of the spade and axe. beams and iron bars. The berme or base is literally coverover the great tragments of stone and brick that have taken from the parapet, you tread on broken projectics of the enemy scartered in pieces whose weight varies from an ounce to a hundred pounds. The Sullivan's Island face is less shattered; but even here the pils are deep, and huge Morris' Island face the spectacle boilles all description -For a distance, roughly guessed, of thirty yards, the wall i little less than a steep hid that descends from the parapet to the water's edge. This, too, is a ghastly pile of the once magnificent shape, from which stand out, in almost sickening aspect, fragments of guns, gun carriages, masses

and mixed together with the iron, brick and morter, in ments of projectiles On the parapet, as you glance around the pleasant wall that has been the scene of so many social episodes, eagerly remembered by our fair ones, you observe that the demotary gun, looming high above all else, keeps its lonely r gentes, converts every citizen in the hostile blates into | watch, and this has been partially covered by the dir a public enemmy and treats him accordingly, whatever may dashed over it in the passage of a shot. Other guns brok ed. Of the interior of the fort we must intentionally preserve silentium altum. One significant fact, however, may be stated. There is not a serious breach in the structure anywhere to be observed. The effect of the enemy's fire. though destructive, has tended to fortify the walls with ter for offence is de-troyed, the same means employed has

of machinery, balls, bolts, rammers, sponges, all bound

improved its capacity for defence against every infantry assault that may be made against it. Were it prudent we might tell of cosy chambers still in side, of pleasant hours in company with their inmates, and various interesting proceedings, but for the present the revelation is tabooed. To the ladies we may say, however, that the laurel wreath presented to the brave garrison who hold the fort, by some of the sex, hangs upon their ban- the bloody lessons of Murireesboro' and Gettysburg will our coast. It comes on suddenly, the patient starting ner, and is cherished among the pleasantest associations of

The evening sun still continues to be fired as regularly as the old fort of other days were in her prime, and in every respect the same watchiul care over the spot is maintained that has marked its history for the last two years. In connection with the recent assaults, several incidents

are wo thy of mention. The Companies then in the fort consisted of the Charleston Battalion, as follows: Company A, Captain Walter, Lieut. Saltus commanding on the renegade Kentuckians and Missourians. occasion; Company B. Capt. T. Y. Simons; Company C. Capt. Mulvaney; Company D, Capt. Hopkins; Company E, Capt. Miles; Company F, Capt. Lord; the whole under the command of Major Blake. The Engineer in charge was Major Champacys, whose good fortune it was to communi cate the alarm; and the officer in command of the post | cription of the same : was Major Stephen Elliott, Jr., who is not less a favorite cle for his skill, judgment and ability. To the admirable prudence and tact of the three officers above named, and

The officers captured confessed themselves (to use their own expression) "soid." They expected to find the place occupied by a dozen or twenty men only, and the entrance tobacco, candles, coffee, sweetmests, and—the old fl-g.—All fell into our hands. The treatment of the officers, while gentlemanly, was not unmixed with a cool dignity, which we did not take the aff ir as "a good joke," though the sit uneasily on the consciences of several of the marine in-

None of them are permitted to see the interior of the work, and hence they are in the dark as to its condition .-One of the officers, after his capture, was certainly struck which were two of his daughters, and in a few minutes with the belief that they had "caught a tartar;" for look-ing at the solid walls around him, he suddenly raised both hands and exclaimed, " Well, I swear !- if this is what old Dahlgren calls a ruin that can be taken by merely walking others, and gave his daughters an introduction to them.

over it, his head is full of blue mul." During the day following the assault, the prisoners were fed on the same rations issued to our own men. One of the Yankees expected something better, and vented his disappointment in curses of abdominal origin. Captain Mulvaney happened to be a listener, and turning to the discomfited fellow, promptly answered-"I he next time you come visiting, sir, without au invitation, you had better bring your own provisions. We did'nt expect you, or we might have had something cooked. Possibly you'd like another

the officer, and that was the last of the grumblers. The meanness of the genus Yankee sticks out on every occasion. After the assault, while Mr. Huger, of the Sig.

Well, Mr. Whiting is entirely right in his definitions the latter loomed up in the dark, he began to shout, "Fort of Chancellorsville last May, he has returned to his renhov-fort nhoy--1'm drowning--help-murder-come quick-1'm almost gone," &c., &c. The voice, however, soulded like any hing but that of a drowning man. A boat it, but asked of his Colonel permission to again carry through the water. As he was pulled on board, a great head. His Colonel consented, and the affair being menhealthy great of satisfaction came from his exhausted lungs, tioned to Gen. Johnston, he took the colors and prefederacy embraces every square foot of every State which seceded from the old Union. It means the com
whiting? Who minds what he says? Then take the and with a comic look, such as men always put on when seceded from the old Union. It means the com
nublicans "of that State, which we have already laid. I mail right after all. I aint so near drowned as I thought and with a comic look, such as men always put on when publicans" of that State, which we have already had I'm all right after all. I aint so near drowned as I thought the noble patriotism which prompted him to such an And then there was another hearty laugh, and the act of self denial and love of country. crew pulled over to the wreck to take in the shivering un-

> than the brave men who have been coped up in Fort Sumter. Among others Wm C. Bee, Esq , has zent several bottles of fire liquor, and as a preventive of disease it has best case of medicine ever desed into a man. Others might almost a beauty. ers y follow this kind example, and no doubt only require and therefore so must we It is impossible to save a a hint of the necessity, to be equally well Bee-haved and Bee-nevelent. The garrison of Fort Moultrie are in the same condition-tired, dry and dusty. It fact we do not believe there is a throat in the army around us so Macadam zed that it will not absorb a good drink on the first trial For several days the enemy have not fired on Fort Sumter, probably fearing to do injury to the prisoners. We trust they will be retained there in custedy, and thus predestroy, with murderous shells, a brave garrison whom peer to the right to get a glance at him. their antagonists could not conquer in fair and single hand-

Lately, the Federals have attempted with their long range heart of our country, and coolly marking down on their gues to interfere with the trips of the Mount Pleasant boat. but they shoot wildly. They also pay some little attention to the small boats that occasionally pass to and from the territory conquered back to the Union, this is the very fort-not always thankfully received so that unless a man time to impress it upon all our minds, that these coun- carries a 1 hilosophic heart under his shirt buttons, he had and ability with which the Raleigh Standard and its imp a nging one's death warrant.

> · From the Richmond Whig. Comit g Battles _A Suggestion.

Southern papers tell us that a great battle is imminent at some point, of which they process to be ignorant. The number of ferces to be engaged and the obect to be accomplished, are mysteries to our Southern brethren. As ignorant as themselves in regard to these matters, we nevertheless yield a degree of credence to their predictions, and avail ourselves of the gestion, which may be of service to cur officers and

Preliminary to this suggestion, we wish to express our sincere belief that George B. McClellan is in some respects the greatest man now living, Louis Napoleon and Rob't E. Lee not excepted. To McClellan belongs the immortal glory of baying made a nation of Buil Run cowards better soldiers than those of the South, and equal almost to the regular troops of European countries. Nothing can deprive him of this fory; neither the petry malice of Lincoln, the intrigues of Ab ditionist politicians, nor the fals fications of New England historians and journalists. After all has been said and done by his toes, the fact will remain patent to the whole world that McClellan took a mob of poltroons and made of it an army.

His method was simple. As a soldier, he knew the value of discipline, and did not besitate to enforce it. In this, he was sustained by his Government. Had the been as lax and squeamish as the Confederate officials and Generals, he would have carried to the Penback to Washington, with McDowell at its head .the unequivocal recognition of the independence of the He knew, moreover, the nature of the people with whom he had to deal, and, adding tact to discipline. accomplished those marvels which have surprised the South and intexicated the North with the strange joy soil of a newly found taculty-not courage precisely, but tile automatic indifference to danger, which discipline and habit will impart to even the lowest order of the

McChlan was derided for using the spade and axe, but they were the instruments to which his hordes were most accustomed, and he made them weapons of offense and deterse almost too powerful for the furious soldiery of the Cardederacy. He taught that in the hands of men supremely small the spade was mightier than the sword tompare his retreat from the Chickahominy to Harrism's Landing, with McDowell's retreat from Managers to Washington, and we have the exact meaover with the tributes of the fee to the patriotism, said sure of the value of his tact and discipline. It will be remark d. too, that every Northern General who has achieved any success has followed McClellan's tactics. Halleck spaded Beauregard cut of Corinth, Grant spaded Pemberton out of Vicksburg, and Gilmore now relies upon the spade to force Beauregard out o Charleston. Pope and Burnside, who disregarded the spade, were scattered to the winds without difficulty.-Hooker many the retreat from Chancellorsville less disload by cart load, the wall has been chipped off, until graceful than Burnside's flight from Fredericksburg, liberty against arbitrary power -for their homes and

But McWellan did not stop here. He studied the character of the Southern soldiery, and discovered their weakness as accurately as he had before discovered the weakness of his own troops. He perceived that the impetuosity of the Southern soldier was at once his strength and his weakness. Lacking steadiness, partly piles of material torn from the e'ge of the parapet by the by nature but more for want of discipline, the Confedover-shot balls have fallen on the rocks below. On the erates, like the French, excelled in the impetuous charge. Of this rash volor, he took advantage, not less for the protection of his own cowards than for the destruction the Southern braves. Selecting an imgregnable position in rear of his line of battle, he resorted to the common feint of pretended retreat in order to engage his Southern opponents in a hot and disordered pursuit long time honored places. Here, too, lie the myriad frag. | chosen and fortified. Witness Ellyson's Mill and Mal-

This second discovery of McClellan, with Yankee readiness, has been pirated and adopted by all success of destruction has likewise laid his heavy hard. One soli- ful Yankee Generals. In fact, they owe all their fame to the tactics and strategy taught them by McClellan. The foil to Southern impetuosity invented by McClelen in every conceivable manner lie around, their carriages lan enabled Rosceranz to retrieve the well nigh fatal sacrificed Breckinridge's -noble division in the mad charge across Stone river. In like manner, Meade curbed the rising fortunes of the Confederacy, and turned the tide of war, by refiring to Cemetery Hill, where division of er division of Lee's matchless army rushed

Our suggestion is made, or rather makes itself, after what we have sawi of the enemy's tactics. If in the coming battles it is herded, well and good. If it is have been taught in vain.

the Yankees were better soldiers than our own. They are mare obelient automatons, because they are subected to proper, thorough military discipline, and, in so far, better soldiers. As fighters, there is no comparison, except among the Northwestern troops and tion being to move about from one place to another,

corps was reviewed by Gen. Lee last Wednesday. A that many of these cases seem strengthened and they correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives a des- move as rapidly as more vigerous subjects. This class

The bugle soon announced all in readiness and Gen. among his men than he is respected in every military cir- Lee was dispatched for, who soon came riding up, and now the cavalcade, composed of Gen. Lee and Staff, the willing co-operation of the entire command, is due the Gen. Ewell and Staff, and the division commanders. credit for the thus far signal defence of the miss of Fort started off at a swift gallop to the right of the first division, and soon they are seen coming down the front of the line, each brigade coming to a present as the covalcade passed, and as they swept by us the strains of easy. To celebrate their achievement they brought wines, music were swelling up all along the line. They passed around the left of the line, dashed back to the right of the second division, and reviewed the second and third gave them at once to understand, that unlike themselves divisions in the same manner as the first, and once more came back to the original starting point, the riders and navy was whipped with brickbats -a fact which seem to horses both looked much jaced, the distance they having gone so swiftly over bling fully nine miles.

General Lee immediately dismounted and came to his carriage, which was only a few steps distant, and in called to his side many of his Generals, among them Generals Ewell, Longstreet, Hill, Stuart, Wilcox, and His daughters have exceedingly pleasant and intelligent countenances, both having dark and piercing eyes, and both bearing some resemblance to their father.

The Generals no v took a stand just by the flag, and the troops commenced passing in review before General Lee, and as each flag in passing would be lowered as a denly espied a man doubled up in one of the lower tier of at present commanded by the gallant Gen. Johnston ; port holes, who as soon as discovered cried out with con- and here comes the "St newall Brigade," which was siderable industry, "I surrender; here's my arms; don t composed of veteran looking soldiers. Many of the banshoot." Then lowering his voice, as he delivered up his weapons, he confidently remarked, "I say, Cap'n there's another teller in the next hole—take him too." He was of the breeze amid the whistling of bullets, and all of draft?" In connection with the evacuation of Morris' Island, we then contained some dozen or fifteen names to mark the different battles the respective regiment had distinguished themseives in. One stand of colors, belonging to by the enemy, most of the crew cried out, "We surrender!" Two men, however, belonging to the gunboat Chneror, jumped overboard, declaring they would die before they would be taken prisoners. Then striking out boldly, one swam to the wreck of the steamer Sumter, sunk a few nights previous, and the other aimed to reach the fort. As

giment and being offered a discharge refused to receive was quick y sent to his relief, and met him bravely pushing those colors that had oft before proudly waved over his Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1973 sented them to the young man in person as a reward for

The review being now over, the crowd of spectators dispersed, and the troops, with three hearty cheers for ciate the bindness of our citizens in donating articles of Gen. Lee commenced wending their way back to the ford ord ink, different from their usual army sare, more camps. Among the ladies in attendance other than the Misses Lee, already mentioned, were General Ewell's lady and daughter. Mrs Ewell is a handsome and proved as valuable in Bee-witching and Bee guiling as the agreeable looking lady, and the General's daughter is

While Gen. Ewell is on his horse one can hardly notice that he is minus one of his original nether limbs,

his cork leg being hardly noticeable. It is surprising to see how eager the men of this army are always to get a good view of Gen. Lee, for though a person has seen him a hundred times, yet he never lowing, for the Rio Grande. The Monroe doctrine will tires looking at him, and this was noticeable as the vent any outburst of malicions spirit that may seek to many thousands passed by, to see how eager they would days Napoleon will find that he is not to remain undistur-

> From the Fayetteville Observer. An Elequent Appeal.

The columns of the Observer in the Spring and Summer of 1861 show how greatly we admired the elequence bester star away, for there is not much gratification in Editor, with pen an tongue, urged the papers of North immagining that every scream of a she'll is some in ernal Carolina to separate from Lincoln's Government, unite with the Confederate States, and fight the Yankees "as long as the foot of a Federal soldier rests on our soil." Many, beside ourselves, will recollect the able articles of this character copied from the Standard into the

Observer of that day. With no paltry motive of convicting the Standard of inconsistency, we have thought it would be useful and "refreshing" to "the people who hold the so-called peace meetings and dencunce this war for life, liberty and property, as unholy and wicked and brought on by seccesionists, to read what the Standard thought of al prospect of one or more great battles to make a sug- these things when there was yet time to pause. Accord ingly we have, from time to time, republished some of its sayings. And we annex another article from the Standard of April 24, 1861, when it was urging the people to separate from the North, unite with the lows South, and fight out this "just and honorable war."-Its appeals were heeded, and on the 20th May, 1861, its Editor, with the unanimous approval of our people, had the satisfaction of voting us into the war he had advocated with so much zeal and ability.

But read the appeal, ye croakers, and take fresh courage. We "can no more be subjugated than the tion has long been directed to these subjects, and both the winds or the sea."

From the Paleigh Standard, April 24, 1861.

"WE MUST FIGHT!"-The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln has left to the people of the border States no alternative but resistance or unconditional submission. The Southern man who would quietly submit to the doctrines enunciated in that document, is fit only for a slave. We do not go behind that document, and it is not our purpose to go behind it as long as this war shall last. We have labored for peace on honorable terms,-we would hail it now, on honorable terms, with your memorial, you would be prepared to furnish me we profound satisfaction; but, much as we deprecate war, evidence that the steam Rams, in course of construcwar must be encountered, and must be continued as were intended to carry on hostilities against the firm long as the foot of a Federal soldier rests on our ment and people of the United States, but you have made

ernment. That government too has a name among the tions cannot be set on foot, upon the ground of a violation nations. It has the command of more ready means for of the foreign enlistment act, without affidavits of gradual offensive purposes in the way of money, men and arms | ble witnesses as in other bases of misdemeanor and or her than the South has; and the non-slaveholding States which uphold it have a common head around which to rally in their enset on the South. The latter section has but a small army-indeed, no regular army-and it has no navy. It has one government of seven States, unrecognized among the nations, and eight separate State governments making common cause with the former. But though the odds are against us, they are not near so great as between England and the calonies -The slaveholding States can bring into the field one million of fighting men, as brave as ever charged bayonet," or drew sword. These men can be supported by those who remain at home, and by the labor of our slaves .-The South can support and live within itself. It can furnish itself with every article necessary for subsistence, and it wants no luxuries in a time like this In addition to this our people will fight for Constututional hearthstones, and, it may be, for existence. Such a people cannot be conquered. They may be everruntheir country may be laid waste, and their blood may flow like water, but they can no more be "subjugated" than the winds or the sea.

People of North Carolina! a call has been made for volunteers. Virginia and Maryland are encountering the first burst of the storm. Their people are roused and ready for action, but they must have aid. If we would keep the battle from our own doors we must unite with Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennesse in offensive operations. A united and vigorous demonstration may lead to an honorable peace, but failing in that, it will place us in line with an adequate force to sustain lumps and in dust, that have been wrenched from their and to entrap them in the formidable position already their whole duty. The legions that conquered at Buena our sister States. The Confederate States will perform Vista, Cerro Gorda, Contresas and Cherubusco, will soon turn their faces northward to unite their efforts with their allies of the border States. The constituted authorities of the State have called; let our citizen soldiery answer. They will! One heretofore for peace and the Union comes forward to say to you that this is a just and honorable war. It is a war which could not in splinters, and every vestige of their former use destroy- day at Murfreesboro', and subsequently, when Bragg, must fight! Prove yourselves worthy of those who falling into the common error of Southern Generals, fought and fell at the Alamance and King's Mountain, and of those who, surviving toiled and suffered through a seven years' war. Fanaticism and unjust power are on one side-"God and our native land" are on the other. And may He who rules in the armies of heaven, and who disposes of men and nations, nerve every arm for the battle and give victory to those who are struggling for all they hold dear.

> A NEW DISEASE.-A new disease, called Februs scorned because it comes from a "Newspaper General," | Crustacea, or shell fever, has recently broken out on as if alarmed - just like cases of children having a con-In conclusion a word of explanation. We have said vulsion, where the appearance of being 'rightened precedes the attack. Those affected generally utter an exclamation of surprise, and are agitated, a sort of chorea they are taught where are our weak and strong points. comes on, or sudden jerking of the muscles of the lower | Every secret combination of our military leaders are limbs, causing a tendency to locomotion—the disposibut rather more to exercise in a straight line to some his exemption papers and placing him in the ranks to distant point. Some whose knees are weak are taken | worth to our cause an army of fifty thousand men ? This A REVIEW IN GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—Gen. Ewell's with a tendency to shaking, but it has been remarked though, would be would be muzzling the press of cases predominates largely, while others have a die. Our mortar batteries on Sellivan's Island have man position to inaction and show a propensity to avoid tained a steady five since our last, upon Morris Island any motion, even to walk up stairs-they strangely Most of the snells were threon at Battery Gregorhave a disposition to descend into underground cellars, Battery Simkins also continued to fire throughout the or damp basements, where they remain almost power- day. The practice from our batteries increases less, fancying they hear noises in the air such as whist-ling, whizzing and curious shrieks. This class seem to worked with great accuracy and precision. One of the have the nervous system rendered very acute, and sleep | enemy's guns in Battery Gregg was reported disalor badly, waking up constantly with a start. We saw | ted by our firing yesterday morning. some of the cases recently in Charleston, and met sev. The enemy were observed at work on the sand rid eral during the night, actually in the streets. We heard | North of Battery Gregg, engaged, it is believed, in it of one old gentleman who left the Charleston Hotel erection of a mortar battery bearing upon Fort M without notice, and ran with agility in the direction of trie. They have also thrown up a traverse on the the Citadel, who was found in the morning bugging a Northwest side of Battery Gregg as a protection post under its north wall-safe from harm. Many other | their guns against our fire from James' Island. cases were noted. Recoveries were generally rapid, lage force is also busy on Battery Wagner and and we heard of no one terminating mortally.
>
> Lighthouse Inlei on the Morris' Island side. South Carolinian.

> > ANOTHER LETTER FROM LINCOLN .- The following is a letter from old Abe to Gen. Grant : EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 13.

To Major-General Grant : MY DEAR GENERAL: I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you should do what you finally did-march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I their relatives, and when the command to " fall in" was salute, the General, in response, would take his hat off And now I got a close view of the men composing this gallant corps. Here passed those men who had so often followed Gen. Jackson in his numerous battles, and the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazo Pass expedition and the like could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, and weeping bitterly. Many a gallant fellow marched off with convering lip and tear-dimmed eye—but the en followed Gen. Jackson in his numerous battles, and river and join Gen. Banks; and when you turned northward off with quivering lip and tear-dimmed eye-but the who had won for him that renown which will live thro' east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now recollection of the parting will make them strike not nal Corps, was going around the base of the fort, he sud ages to come; and now passes Jackson's old division, wish to make a personal acknowledgment that you were the less vigorously, nor aim none the less deadly with and the less vigorously, nor aim none the less deadly with and the less vigorously, nor aim none the less deadly with and the less vigorously, nor aim none the less deadly with and the less vigorously, nor aim none the less vigorously with the less vigorousl right and I was wrong. Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

PATRIOTIC .- A street conversation overheard by our re porter:

BY TELEGRAPH.

14 ports of the Press Association. by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE NORTH-REPUTED SAILING OF TROOPS FOR THE RIO GRANDE, &C.

BICHMOND, VA., Sapt. 18th, 18. Ballimore papers of the 17th inst. have been received They contain nothing of interest from the seat of war Tennesse, Northern Georgia or Virginia. Lincoln has issued a proclamation suspending the fire

beas Corpus in cases of persons enrolled, drafted or man tered in the land and raval forces, or resisting the drave or any other offence against the military and naval service Under date of New Orleans, Sept. 1st, the correspondent of the Chicago Times says that many sailing vessels have been chartered, and troops hurriedly put on board. The troops at Ship Island have been sent, and others are followed find numerous advocates at Brownsville. In less than the

A Wastington telegram says that it is learned from the best sources that advices of an entirely trust worth yellor acter have been received, to the effect that M. Chera ... namphlet, advocating the recognition of the reliefs France, was not inspired by the Emperor

Persons who have recently visited the first doing of off the coasts of Virginia and North Cafolina, represent the unanimity of sentiment among the officers and means favor of a war with England as remarkable, and the intense feeling prevails. News from Port au Platt. 6th inst., represent that 1-

destroyed it, killing a large number of inhabitants. The New York gold market was excited, caused by mours of French intervention, and gold advanced to the

Spanish frigates had bombarded that city, and entirely

RUSSE L'S REPLY RELATIVE TO THE COMPANY TION OF STEAM RAMS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 1sth, 1st Russell's reply to the memorial of the Emanchation nety relative to the steam Rams in the Mersey, it as FOREIGN CFFICE, Aug. 13th. 1st

Gentlemen : I have received your letter calling attents to a subject of very grave importance, namely the little out and equiping of two powerful iron plated steam Ramo. which, I am informed, are intended to commit hostile against the Government of the United States. My aller treasury and home departments have, at my request, game most anxious inquiries upon the subject. You are any that by the foreign enlistment act a ship is liable to us de tained and her owners subject to a penalty when the share is armed and equiped for purposes of war, and her owners intend to use her against some State or community in Iries. ship with Her Majesty, but it is necessary to prove be the equipment and intention. It is necessary, for contion in a public Court of Justice, to have the evidencredible witnesses. I was in hopes, when I beg no proposal. If sold, you only tell me you are information It is true the cods appear to be against us. The and so, and it is believed so and so is the fact. You may army and navy are in the hands of the old federal gov- be aware, however, that, according to British law, prosuch likewise is the law in uso.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 18th, 1-The Monitors, fronsides, etc., are back in their old

sition, evidently unburt by the rale. Nothing stirile LATEST FROM THE WEST. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18 0. 18 Reports from different sources concar in saying that Rosecranz is being heavily reinforced by Grant. Retainrecently arrived, say that numerous murders have been committed by the Yankee bushwhackers. Rosecrates

ians, scommanded by Cols. Walls and Hume, both forms

forces are retiring on Chattanooga, being closely followed

by our forces. The Rail Road is clear to Cleveland (1)

two regiments are in Huntsville, -- both renegade Kente &

The Siege. On Wednesday night, and throughout Thursday. wind blew in gusts alternately from the east and south east, bringing up cloud after cloud, each of which so cessively discharged its burden, and passed away begin i the opposite horizon. It was at all probable to observe the operations of the enemy on Morris Island. Enough however, was noted to prove that they are working will great industry, both at Gregg and Wagner. Seven four-horse wagons, supposed to be laden with intrening tools, a gin for mounting guns, and a thirty-nouse Parrott on a siege carriage, all destined for Gregg, and plainly seen moving down the beach. Our batteries of James and Sullivan's Island kept up a slow fire, both during the night and day, upon Gregg, Wagner and the space be ween these two posts, but with what

sults we are unable to say. The monitors and the Ironsides are reported to still within the bar.—Chas. Mercury, 18th inst

RETICENCE. - Some weeks ago our newspapers in or the Yankees that an enormus amount of rolling stock has been carried up to Grenada. But not content with the some correspondents told their readers and the Yanke that Johnston was re building the bridge over the . e. river in order to run off this stock and save it. In our words Grant was told to hurry on his raiding parties. was slow to take the hint and a terrible calamity has been

Privateering might have been carried on for years from the waters of North Carolina had not our papers to Yankees where our cruisers made their rendervous expture of Hatteras, Roanoke Island, and Newbern, w e result of this babbling.

A Chattanooga paper, a few days since, informed Recrans where Forrest was, and published the Putchman proclamation inviting our soldiers to desert. The Charleston papers tell Gillmore from day to day effect of his fire, and warn him of the preparations it regard is making. The Yankees are duly apprised of every movement

our troops. They are told all our plans, hopes and fears the vandals is proclaimed from the house-top. Can nothing be done to arrest this terrible evil not a law depriving every indiscreet and habiting writer of

Columbia Guardia

The weather yesterday was very stormy, indication near approach of the Equinoctial. The blow and the roughness of the sea caused the fleet to seek shelter hind the range of woods in Lighthouse Inlet. Charleston Courser, 170

Quite an effecting scene was presented at the dep yesterday, as the State troops from this vicinity move off on the cars for the rendezvous at Dahlenega. The wives, mothers and sisters were present to take leave b their rifle when they meet the enemy. The thought of the dear ones at home, will make them all the more

lute. - Marietta Rebel, 11th.